Senator Bigler's Speech in Independence Square, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1856. We take from the Pennsylvanian the following extracts from the speech of this eminent

gentleman. Mr. Bigler was welcomed to the stand by demonstrations of zealous applause, and commenced his address by saying that the embar rassment he had always felt in appearing before a Philadelphia audience, because of their well known intelligence and liberal education, had been heightened by the delivery of the ornate, elegant and impressive oration just pronounced by Mr. Dougherty; a production which, he said would do credit to the ablest of our public men.

"So much for the Democratic, now for the other side. And hear I am at fault, for I am not certain that I can call to mind the frightful array of candidates and the isms they represen First, then, is Col. Fremont and Mr. Dayton presenting sectional or Black Republicanism; next stands Millard Fillmore, administrator debonos non of the deceased Whig party, with Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice President, representing National Know-nothingism; ther comes Commodore Stockton and Kennetl Rayner, the embodiment of refractory Americanism, and last, but not least, stands Gerrett Smith and Mr. McFarlane, disciples of intensi-fied Abolitionism. Then there is Maine-lawism, Spiritualism, Womans-rightism, and other isma to be equally apportioned. Differing as to many things, these parties and elements unite in one common bond of hostility to the Democracy. Dissimilar in faith and form they readily frater nize on the platform of place and power. Yo mistake my puropse, however, very much fellow-citizens, if you suppose that I intend to dissect this frightful army of candidates and their appearances. I shall look after Col. Fremont briefly, and he only; "as for Mr. Fillmore, it is evident that he has no available party in this section of the Union. Well now as to this Re publican candidate: who can tell me why he was nominated. I have looked in vain for one good reason. Is he a statesman? Wha are, and what have been his views on great questions of domestic or foreign policy? great measure did he ever propose? What views on political economy has he given to the world? When and where did he study the science of Government? Where is his record? Where can we find the evidence that he is fit be a successor to George Washington? What has he done for the nation to give him claim to this world-wide distinction? What act of his life entitles him to so large a share of public confidence? What battles hashe fought and victories won? "On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he has grown so great?" Can his friends answer? They may have hidden reasons, but it is time they were developed. Perhaps they sought a hero without scars and a statesma without record. Perhaps they sought an empty vessel in which to deposit all the isms. Perhap the Republican party, just starting out on ged graphical principles, not certain what route to take, nor where to go, have concluded that they would need an engineer—that as they do not go by principles they had better go by the compass. And having heard that Col. Fremont had traced the Sinuositus of the sides and scaled the heights of the Rocky Mountains, and found a humble bee on wind gap range, he is just the man for the emergency. It is true that Col. F. did cross these mountains under the patronage, protection and pay of the Gevernment, but it is equally true that other men did the same thing on their own responsbility; and they do not ask to be President. Kit Carson was immense in this way and yet he is not even out for Vice President. It is also true that Col. F. performed certain brilliant feats in California about the time of its acquisition, for which he was court marshaled and found guilty on every count; it also appears that he represented that State in the United States Senate for a brief period, and was relieved from further service, at the next election, by almost common consent. But these things furnish reasons for making him President But be the reasons what they may, I shall miss my guess if his friends be not in the position of face of all his anathemas against the lawlers in a convention, at New York-" The only rewishing they had taken another, before they get to the end of the race; and I shall miss it still further if the Colonel does not find it more difficult to discover a pass to the White House, than one over the Rocky Mountains. I mean no unkindness to Col. Fremont. He is doubtless a very good man in his way, and quite eminent in his science, but mathematics is not the only qualification for the Presidency. The science f Government is a different and far more difficult study. It would be no more absurd to employ a blacksmith to make a gold watch or a lawyer to expound the Gospel, than to select an engineer to act as Chief Magistrate. But seriously, gentlemen, is there one man in this

critical juncture, in times of foreign and do-mestic trouble—I do not believe any man will say this. The idea is absurd, But I object to Mr. Fremont on other grounds. He has been presented and is supported as a sectional candidate. He was nominated by the Northern and Eastern States, and not one paper or public man, so far as my knowledge goes, has come out for him in the South. In form and in spirit, therefore, his nomination was sectional. I am no alarmist, for I have great confidence in the sober judgement of the people, but I cannot close my eyes to the dangerous tendencies of geographical parties. From their very nature they must beget discontent and suggest separation. It is the first time that a candidate of respectable strength has been presented on sectional ideas. Should be elected, he will be the President of a section of a session of twenty one hours, by a vote of and the benefactor of a faction. He cannot | 33 to 12. represent truly the whole nation. He will under obligations to one section only. The slaveholding States can have no part or his administration. His advisers will be from one section. The honors and emoluments of the government would be conferred upon that section, and the South be excluded. It has been the usage of parties to claim the patronage for their friends, and it will not be pretended that Col. F. is the man to rise above the rule. But the whole idea is wrong, it is in conflict with the genius of our institutions which is intended equality for all the States. It is at variance with the duties to be performed and the obliga tions to be assumed. The certain tendencies being to alienate the feelings of the people of section from those of the other, and to embitter the channels of national intercourseto weaken the ties which bind the States to gether. Nor will it do to point to the Fremont latform and say that it declares for the Union. The party triumphant upon sectional grounds, Northern or Southern, might prate about the Union, but disaffection would come from the defeated section, the people of which, feeling that they were no longer equal, under the Con-stitution, would claim their right to demand a release from all its obligations. Washington pointed to Kansas as a kind of battle-field for foresaw the danger, and his admonition should the Slavery and anti-Slavery feeling of the not be lightly heeded. Much as I admire Mr. Buchanan I could not vote for him as a sectional candidate.

vast assembly who can lock another in the face,

and say that Col. Fremont is the man who should

"But now for the Kansas question and the course of the Republican or Fremont party. Ever since the commencement of the present session of Congress the whole country has been agitated, deeply and violently agitated, concerning the state of society in Kansas. The most accomplished artists of the Republican party have painted the startling picture from of bitter partisanship and of poluting the territory. time to time. That the simple reflection of the truth would have made a picture dark orators in Congress, on the rostrum and in the pulpit, that the people of Missouri had invaded

members of the Legislature held in March, 1855, that the Free-State men had been driven Kansas were not valid laws; that the people a finality. would and should resist them; that anarchy reigned in Kansas; that arsons and murders were invoked, to serve the ends of slavery that finally Kansas and liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the border ruffians, and that the whole country was on the verge of civil war Here is a picture; now what remedy did the Republican representatives in Congress pro-pose. Did they ask a legal and just measure of reform? By no means, fellow-citizens; but with denunciation against the lawless authorities of Kansas still fresh on their lips, they be came the advocates of the Topeka Conventi and the State Constitution framed by that body a movement admittedly without law, and in contravention of law and in menace of the Government. With all their seeming rever ence for the law, they could advocate a revolu tionary step taken in defiance of the Govern-We were told that the admission of Kansas as a State, was the only remedy for her evils—the only mode of quieting the public mind and averting civil war in the Territory.

"Well, gentlemen, it had become apparent t all, that some effective and final measure o pacification was demanded by the best interest not only of Kansas, but of the whole nation that whilst the laws of the local Legislature were technically legal, the right of suffrage had been abused in selecting the member and that many of the statutes were oppressive and unjust, and in conflict with the Constitu-tion, and the original Kansas-Nebraska act. "With a view to meet these difficulties, Mr

Toombs, a Southern Senator, about ten days since, introduced a bill providing for the promp admission of Kausas as a State. His proposi tion was referred to the Territorial Committee and reported to the Senate on Monday last, by Mr. Douglas, and Wednesday fixed for a fina

"That bill provides that the present inhabi tants may elect delegates to a Convention to meet in November next, to form a constitution reparatory to admission as a State; that a pard of five commissioners should be appoint ed by the President, to repair to the Territory to superintend the election of delegates; nake an enumeration of the legal voters; put up a list of voters at every district; and that only those who are now in the Territory, and those who may have left on business of because of the sad state of the society, shall vote. The law throws ample guards about the ballot-box, by heavy penalties against illega voting or violent efforts to interfere with the right of suffrage; it also annuls all the Territorial statutes subversive of the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, and those requiring an oath of fidelity to the Fugitive lave law as a qualification for a voter and other absurd provisions. These statutes being inconsistent with the Constitution and the organic law, are clearly within the scope of the ongressional correction, without interfering with the doctrine of non-intervention, for th Kansas law provides that the action of the Territorial Legislature shall be confined "to rightful subjects of legislation." Here, then was a measure of peace and law, the prompt dmission of Kansas as a State, irrespective her decision on the slavery question. objects being to terminate at once all motive the part of outsiders to force temporary population into the Territory, with the view to control its policy on the slavery question.

"What followed? Did the Republican Sena tors support this measure? Did they accepthis proposition to bring Kansas in as a State By no means; to my amazement it met their violent resistence. The first demonstration came from the Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson, who proposed to strike out th entire bill and insert a section simply repealing all the laws of Kansas; substituting anarch for the admission of the Territory as a State The Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, the leader and the intellect of that party, still in sisted upon the Topeka constitution. In the Western traveler, in the choice of bad roads, authorities in Kansas, he voted to sanction a medy for the slave is the destruction of the Govmeasure wanting in the slightest coloring authority, and which had been brought forth in defiance of the law and its officers; and what is surprising, in addition, his course seems to be sanctioned by the entire Republican press headed by that common fountain of fanaticisms falsehoods, and vagaries, the New York Tribune The Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale proposed to strike out the fourth of July, 1856. as the time that the law should take effect, and insert July, 1857, so that the strife in Kansas might last a year longer; that bleeding Kan sas, for whose people so many crockadile tears has been shed, might bleed on. They first ob jected that the local laws forbid and punished ree discussion, and thus the slavery men had the advantage; then the bill was amended, as had been agreed upon by the Committee, so as to annul all such laws. The next objection have the direction of our National affairs at this was, that the Free State men had been driven from the Territory, and the friends of slavery would have things all their own way; then th bill was so amended as to give all former citizens the opportunity to return and participate in the election. The next plea was that the intention and effect was to bring Kansas in as slave State. The answer was no; it provides that the unrestrained will of the bona fide citizens shall settle that question, and that the objection could not properly come from the Republican side, because they had uniformly claimed that a very large majority of the rea settlers are against slavery, and that all the sought was a fair expression of popular will. But reason was powerless. They resisted to the end, and finally the bill passed at the end

"Within a few hours after, the House passe a bill admitting Kansas under the Topeka con-stitution, and thus the issue is fairly made up. The Democrats are for bringing in Kansas by the straight way and under the auspices of the law; the Republicans insist upon her admission by the crooked way, a way tarnished by riolence and revolution. The Democrats con tend for a Constitution to be made by the whole people, through a pure ballot box; the Repub licans, for one made by a party without the agency of law or of the ballot-box. Judge ye

"But it is said that the Kansas troubles have roceeded from the legislation of 1854; that the doctrine of non-intervention has failed, and he Democracy are responsible. This is the best our enemies can do; but it is bad logic. It is a sufficient answer to say, in reply, that we have had peace and quiet in Nebraska, as we have had also in Utah and New Mexico all organized on the doctrine of non-interven tion. The difficulties in Kansas were the in evitable consequences of the undue officious ness of outsiders. Fanatical Abolitionists on the one hand, and fire eating Southerners on the other. The press and the pulpit have whole country, and invited people to go there and fight it out. Men unsettled in their purposes, and without fixed principles, have been sent into the Territory, stimulated with preju-dices and armed with deadly weapons, to determine a question of local policy. What could we expect short of lawless violence. The

which should be equal to any man's ambition; enough, no one can doubt; but that these gen- and the dissemination of its truths is just the best way possible to constrain statesmen as well intervene, or that the Southern people should tlemen, for purposes of their own, have given it the deepest shade practicable, is just as evident. We had been told by the Republican tories as well as in the States. "But these conflicts are not fatal to the theory of the law-to the doctrine of self-government

tories. To expound the Gospel is a work

from the polls; that the government had been | the mountains. Its application to the question surped by mere brute force; that the laws of of slavery in the Territories, was intended as a finality. Whatever the powers of Congress may be, it was politic and wise to forego its use and trust the question with the people. For one I regard the policy as settled forever, and that hereafter the people of the territories through their local legislatures are to control tue question of slavery in their own way; and why should they not be permitted to do this. Many of my former neighbors are now in the territories, and it would seem unreasonable them. Certainly I am not so competent to judge as they. There is not only beauty in judge as they. There is not only beauty in this theory, but there is practical justice in it. A man looses none of his natural or inherent rights by changing his residence from a State to a Territory. The sovereignty not delegated to the General Government accompanies him, in full form and virtue. I can see but two sources of power to legislate for the Territory; Congress is one and the people the other; and I hold that when Congress expressly confers upon the people all its powers, as in the case of the Kansas law, that the law-making power, of the people is complete—equal to any subject of local legislation. The practical workings being to the effect, that as the people when they become a State have perfect control over the subject of Slavery, they should have it as a Territory. For the purposes of excitement, however, the impression has been strengthened, that the policy of the Territory on the question, is to be permanently settled by an incipient step. Such is not a correct view. The question like any other, will at all times be within the control of the people. Should Kansas come into the Union as a Free State, the people could afterwards establish slavery. and rice versa.

"Upon the general subject of slavery, I have often given my views. I do not know wh Providence, in his wisdom permitted the African to find his way to this continent, nor why England was induced to fasten the institution of Slavery upon the Colonies. I cannot tell what God may intend to bring out of the relations now existing between the races in our country; but this I do know that when the Constitution was agreed upon between the States, each being sovereign and independent, slavery was recognized in the 2d section of the first article as to the ratio of representation in Congress, and in the 2d sec ion of the fourth article, as to the rendition of ugatives from labor. That after the fullest eliberation, the convention, with Washington at its head, agreed to tolerate and protect the institution. I know, too, that when a compact is made between equal and independent parties, it is good morals and good faith to carry it out. And still the institution so established is a constant theme of agitation. The most fanatical Abolitionists dare not deny that outside power can rightfully interfere; still a war of crimination and recrimination has been kept up. The motives of the Southern people i retaining it, have been subject to the most un charitable criticisms, whilst in turn, assaults of equal violence have been made upon Northern men and their motives, all tending to ar alienation of the people from each other, and to prepare them for violent separation. From my boyhood, and in my very heart, I have de precated these mutual dissentions, because hey can do no possible good to either white o colored race; their tendencies are to evil and

to evil only. They may hazard, as I fear they do hazard, the peace and best interests of twenty-five millions of white citizens, without the possibility of improving the condition of the three millions of the colored race. It astonishing that even fanaticism-inveterate fanaticism-should sanction practices so un wise, and efforts so directly in contravention of the Constitution, and so wasteful to the heritage which it voucsafes to all. The abolition presses teem with the most vile execra tions of an evil which they cannot avert, and their orators enunciate sentiments full of treason. Wendall Phillips, for instance, declared what the Union has done for us." Lloyd Garrison, at the same convention proposed to resolve "That, the one grand vital issue to be made with the slave power, is the dissolution of the existing American Union." Henry C. Wright said: "I like the resolution very much." "I don't care the snap of my finger for the Constitution, when the question of slavery is to be concerned. The only thing of importance is that the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution, Edmund Ouiney,

on the same occasion, said that, "the Consti

tution displayed the ingenuity of the very

levil, and that the Union ought to be dissolved.

Mr. Wade, now a Republican Senator from Ohio

in a speech to the people of Maine, in August, 1855, denounced the slaveholders as a "hand-

ful of aristocrats," and the system as one of

outrage, aggression and wrong; that its very

life, its being, is an outrage, and that the infa-

mous fugitive slave law should be repealed.' Mr. Seward, in a speech made at Buffalo, in

October last, speaking of society in the slave States, says that the non-slaveholder in the

States is allowed no independence no neu-

trality; whilst pistols and knives enforce not merely their silence, but their actual partnership for slavery." Mr. Seward, in the Senate, on last Wednesday, declared with great earnestness of manner, that "the day for compromises had gone by. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, in November last, at Boston, said "It is an oligarchy, odious beyond precedent; heartless, grasping, tyrannical; careless of humanity, right or the Constitution; stuck together only by a confederacy of spoliations." The Boston Liberator, of the 20th ultimo, says: "The United States Constitution is a covenant with the devil, and an agreement with hell;" and again, that "the only issue is the dissolution of the Union." The New York Standard is but little less violent, and the Tribune is vigilant in its work of fanning the flames. No man can notice these things without feeling that we have fallen upon

evil times. But let us turn from these disgusting incenliarisms and read our duty on the subject o Federal relations, as presented by Washington, in his last address. He says: "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the value of your National Union, to your in-dividual and collective happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it-accustoming your selves to think and speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be aban doned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawing of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various

parts." "And yet, these fanatics have no remedy. Sampson-like, they are bent on tearing down tical or legal remedy for the evils of which they complain. So far, their efforts have harmed tempted this scheme, the Abolitionists turned their backs on it.

But suppose no constitutional obstacles t agree to emancipate their slaves, at a stated period, provided they were taken away and properly maintained—what then could be done? Could a scheme be devised to better their con-

It is a principle indicated by our experience. Is is suited to all territories and all ages; as broad as the universe and as imperishable as the mountains. Its application to the question of slavery in the Territories, was intended as a finality. Whatever the powers of Congress may be, it was politic and wise to forego its pier? Would they be elevated in the scale of pier? Would they be elevated in the scale of circles. moral being, and would their ideas of civilization and christianity be more expanded? Let any man who seeks an answer to these questions study the condition of the free blacks of the North. Freedom to them, without political and social equality with the whites, for which they are unfit, is mockery; "the word of promise to the ear to be broken to the hope." It may be, fellow-citizens, that there are those amongst us who would be willing to assign equality to the colored race. If there be any such, I would advise them to compare the sin of degrading our race, with that of slavery in its present form, and then, if perfectly satisfied with the policy, to commence the practice themselves. I do not pretend to find a remedy for the sad condition of the colored race, though I feel as much sympathy for them as most mer I only insist that those who are supplying the fountains of bitter agitation, and poisoning channels of intercourse between sister States, should tell us what to do, or cease their unwise clamors. Now, do not misunderstand me, I

am no advocate of African slavery-I simply

"Then, again, I should be glad if those who

look at the question as I find it, under t

Constitution, and the alternatives presented.

are constantly attempting to tarnish the fame of our country by overdrawn pictures of what they term the national sin of African servitude, would point us to the spot on the face of the earth, or hame the period of its history, in which the condition of the African is, or was, better than at present in the United States. When and where did he enjoy greater political comforts or a higher degree of mental culture? When more of a freeman? When and where has he stood higher in the scale of civilization! Mr. Evans, of the Senate, who has examined the subject thoroughly, says that there is no spot where an equal number live as well as the laves of the South. In what instance has a arge community given evidence of a capacity for government? They were not freemen be-reft of liberty when brought to our shores; but slaves of the lowest grade—slaves to their own countrymen. History tells us that Africa has a country of slaves and masters." Park and Denham, and other travellers, describe society as in the lowest stage of barbarism. If it were possible, then, to return these people to the country and condition of their ancestors the act would be an outrage upon humanity and civilization.

"And yet there are those who would hazard our happy Union in this vain effort-who would bring ruin upon the white, because they can-not elevate the colored race. They are mad

"But I wish you to look at the joint or comoined enemy for a moment. No one has failed to notice the efforts which are being made to bring about a fusion between the Republicans and Know-Nothings in the North. The first coincidence is, that the New York Know-nothing Convention, and the Philadelphia Black Republican Convention, both nominated Mr. Fremont for President. Then, again, they have united at different points, on State and local officers. In Pennsylvania, for instance, they have but one ticket. And here they have acted together, before, and may do so again. They did so in 1854 and in 1855, and have determined to do so at the coming October election. This work is the easier for the reason that with a few honorable exceptions the Know nothings are Black Republicans. Dissimilar as are their purposes, they will unite, i t be necessary, to secure office and spoils. The examples we have in this State, should satisfy us on this point. Now let us bring them in juxta position and study the whole picture. The Abolitionists, alias Republicans, are agitated to distraction about the hardship of the African slave; they are devoted to his interests, are determined to sever his chains, and to elevate him in this scale of moral and political being. This is their faith and purpose.

"The Know-nothings, on the other hand, are

pledged to proscribe all foreign born and Cath-

a large class of white citizens. They are not for the African, but they are against the Irishman and the German, the Frenchman and the Welshman, &c. It is perceived, then, that the success of Republicanism is the triumph of the colored race, whilst the triumph of Know nothingism is the signal for the prostration o a large class of white citizens. Now I can hardly see how this business can be managed on joint account. Its practical workings pre-sents rad difficulties. The negroes and the foreigners can never stand on the same plat form. Fremont, if elected, will be half Repub lican and half Know-nothing, for he will be the embodiment of the views of all his friends Then how would be meet his obligations? Would he put the negroes up and the foreigners down, or vice versa! Either horn of the dilemma would be distressing. The most reasona ble solution is, that as the Republicans and Know nothings had triumphed on joint ac count, he would divide his favors. He would redeem his obligations to the Republicans by going in for the colored race, and in like manner he would redeem his faith to the Know-nothings, by proscribing all foreign born and Cath olic citizens from office. I can see no other rea sonable version. But there are other phases of this fusion which I find it difficult to solve. For instance. I cannot understand how those Aboli tionists, whose sympathies have been so excited for the African, and for his promotion on grounds of humanity and liberality, can so readily fraternize with a party whose avowed purpose is to proscribe white citizens, and degrade them to a condition but little above that of the blacks. 'I had supposed that when the benignant feeling of benevolence got possession of the human heart, it would be broad enough to cover the white as well as the black race. And then, again, how can the Republicans, with any show of sincerity, denounce the repeal of the Missouri line, because of their reverence for compacts and good faith, and then make common cause with a midnight dynasty, whose avowed purpose is to break con pacts to disregard the Constitution and laws and violate the faith of our fathers, for the purpose of subverting rights and privileges con erred upon the foreign born and Catholi citizens. These are things which I do no understand, nor do I believe that when Solomon said, "there is nothing new under

the sun," he had any reference to a fusion like this. "But what is almost as incredible, is that the face of this startling picture, some of the Republican presses have the boldness to claim the German vote for Mr. Fremont, and if it he true that " coming events cast there shadows before," we may look for another addition of the farce of 1852, with the foreign citizens on the stage. But the attempt cannot rise above a farce. Surely our naturalized citizens are not to be deceived again, as they most surely will be, if they rely upon any protection but that furnished by the Constitution and the laws and a Democratic administration.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, let me exhort you to vigilance. We must elect our candidate for the sake of the party, its principles, and the country. Let no man interpose his personal concerns at a crisis so critical. We must have an union of all national men, regardless of for mer identity, for the sake of the union of the States. I am no alarmist, but I should dread the success of a geographical party, and of secret societies at this time. The triumph of because I can see in them the elements of national destruction. There seems no other obstacle to a glorious future, but this sectional burg, in small and large para.

The mists of bisotry are passing away. Jan 22-tf

the Territory, and controlled the elections for It is a principle indicated by our experience. dition? Who would employ, feed, and clothe Some have talked of war, I have no fear of it. not endanger our national existence. We can feed and fight our enemies at the same time. We have to fear home dissensions, and they only. The palladium of our liberties is the Constitution, and we should stand by it through good or evil report. Stick to it like the wreck ed mariner to the last plank, while night and the tempest lasts. It is our hope and our guide. The boast of the Romans, that whilst the Collossieum stands Rome will stand, was vain, but the faith of the American people, that whilst the Constitution be obeyed the Union is safe, is a far more rational belief."

The speaker was so frequently interrupted with plaudits that it was deemed best to omit the notice of them.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 13th instant, in the I streef Baptist Church, by the Rev. G. W SAMP-SON, Mr. F.PHRAIM DORSEY, to Miss MARIA McCARTY, both (colored) of this city.

## BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

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By order of the President:

J. W. IRWIN. Recording Secretary

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July 10—3m

MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY and Cyclopedia of Mathematical Science, comprising definitions of all the terms employed in Mathematics, an analysis of each branch, and of the whole as forming a single science, by Charles Davies, L. L. D., author of a complete course of Mathematics, and Wm. G. Peck, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics United States Military Academy. Just published, and for sale at

COURT OF CLAIMS.--Digested summa-ry and alphabetical list of private claims which have been presented to the House of Representatives from the First to the Thirty-first Con gress, exhibiting the action of Congress on each secret societies at this time. The triumph of avowed aggression upon the States, and upon a portion of the people. I dread these things, because George Washington feared them; and sale by GAUT. ER'S .- Just received a large s-

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on the fourteenth instant, the bill to amend the charter of the Corporation of Georgetown, and several private bills, were pas-ed.

The bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy was taken up, and a desultory discussion ensued on sundry amendments. Without disposing of the question, the Senate diourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on the fourteenth instant, the debate was continued from Saturday, on the subject of the report of the select committee, relative to the assault of Mr. Brooks upon Senator Sumner.

Mr. EDMUNDSON defended himself from the effort to censure him in the premises, and asserted that the committee had not even given him an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. He was present at the occurrence, he said, for the purpose of seeing fair play, and, to secure this, would have interfered as readily on one side as the other. He contended that it would be unjust to essay to censure him or not betraying the confidence which had been placed in him by his friend Mr. Brooks.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, defended the report of the majority, when, under the operation of the previous question, the amendment of Mr. English was voted on, namely: that the House declare its disapprobation of the assault committed by Mr. Brooks upon Mr. Sumner, and deem this a fit occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members or States of this Union. This was disagreed to-yeas 35, nays 174.

The question was next taken on the amend neat of the minority of the committee, as a substitute for those of the majority, namely: that the House has no jurisdiction over the assault com mitted by Mr. Brooks upon Mr. Sumner, and therefore deem it improper to express any opinion ipon the subject. This was disagreed to-year 66, nays 145.

The House then voted on the first resolution of he majority-that Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from this house as a representaive from the State of South Carolina

The question was decided in the negative-year 21, nays 95 - not two thirds.

Mr. Brooks made a defence of his conduct, and in conclusion, announced to the house that ten days tions on the preceding lecture; generally but two ago, anticipating this action of the House, he forwarded to the Governor of South Carolina his resignation, and therefore he is no longer a mem ber of this House. He retired from the hall.

Pending the question on the resolutions cer suring Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt, in connec ion with the assault, the House adjourned.

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